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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. Petar Stambolic was born in 1912 in the village of Brechova, District of Moravichki (Western Serbia). He became a Communist while a student at the gymnasium. He studied agriculture at the University of Belgrade. In 1933 he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. During 1931-34 he laid his theoretical foundation in Marxism but, although well instructed, did not then distinguish himself. Known to the police as a Communist prior to the war, he was arrested but did not remain in prison for any length of time.
2. With the German occupation of Serbia in 1941, Stambolic, on orders from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, was instructed to contact the Germans at Uzice. He became an influential personality with the Germans and this collaboration made it possible for the Communists to distribute all their man power throughout Western Serbia. In the first phase of the Partisan struggle in Serbia, Stambolic remained unnoticed and was not even a member of the management of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia, where all field activities in Serbia were directed by Mirko Tomic until his death.
3. After an inspection tour of Partisan detachments in Serbia, Blagoje Neskovic (Noshkovich) placed the command in the hands of Stambolic. At this time Stambolic became commander of the Partisan Headquarters in Serbia. At the second session of the Anti-Fascist Assembly, held at Jajce 29 November 1943, he was mentioned as Commander of Serbia. In this capacity he was a member of AVNOJ and from this time on the division of power in Serbia was divided between Neskovic and Stambolic.
4. In 1944 the Committee for National Liberation of Serbia was formed and Stambolic became a member of this Committee. With the establishment of a government, he became Minister of Finance in the Republic of Serbia. Later he assumed other posts. He became Deputy of the Republican Parliament, Deputy of the Federal (Central) Parliament, a member of the Secretariat of the Federal Parliament and, in general, a very important personality in the People's Front. Prior to public announcement of the conflict between Zujewic-Mehreng and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, Stambolic had assumed all the functions of Zujewic and was appointed Secretary General of the People's Front of Yugoslavia and Minister

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of Finance of the Federal Government. He later replaced Neskovic as president of the Government of Serbia and at the same time, became a member of the Praesidium of Yugoslavia.

5. At the congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia which was held in July 1948, Stambolic was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Until that time his most important function had been as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia. With the exception of Dr. Blagoje Neskovic he is today the most influential Communist political personality in Serbia.

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